



सत्यमेव जयते



*International Workshop
on*

**"GULF OF MANNAR BIOSPHERE
RESERVE:
AN ECOLOGICAL MODEL FOR
BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION,
LIVELIHOOD AND SUSTAINABILITY"**

Chennai, India

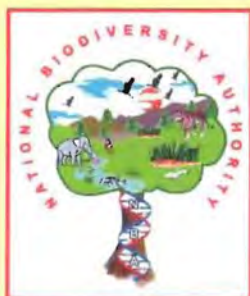
September, 20-21, 2007

*Jointly organised
by*

**National Biodiversity Authority,
Chennai**

and

UNESCO, New Delhi



WORKSHOP ANNOUNCEMENT

I. BACKGROUND

UNESCO's Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme has a long tradition of promoting marine ecosystem studies within and among its Member States, in particular through its MAB coastal and marine resources programme. The MAB programme's main focus is to promote environmental sustainability through the World Network of Biosphere Reserves (WNBR) where emphasis is placed on linkages between biodiversity conservation and socio-economic development in specific biosphere reserve contexts. The objective is to use the WNBR and its regional networks as vehicles for knowledge-sharing and exchange of experience, research and monitoring, education and training, and testing of participatory decision-making, thereby contributing to the emergence of "quality economies" and to conflict prevention. Accordingly, a large number of MAB international marine ecosystem workshops have been organized in various parts of the world. The present International workshop on "Gulf of Mannar Biosphere Reserve: an ecological model for Biodiversity Conservation, livelihood and sustainability" is in collaboration with National Biodiversity Authority, India and the South Asia Cooperative Environment Programme (SACEP) is one among this.

India is one of the 17 Mega diverse countries of the world and it is also one of the signatories to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). In India, the National Biodiversity Authority has been established under the Biological Diversity Act, 2002 and works mainly on Conservation of Biodiversity, equitable benefit sharing arising out of access to bioresources and sustainable use of biodiversity, IPR and advice Government of India on endangered and endemic species.

The Gulf of Mannar (GoM) Biosphere Reserve was established by the Government of India and the State of Tamil Nadu as the first marine protected area to be declared in South and South East Asia. The GoM has been chosen as a biosphere reserve primarily because of its biological and ecological uniqueness. The region has a distinctive socio-economic and cultural profile shaped by its geography. It has an ancient maritime history and was famous for the production of pearls, an important item of trade with the Roman empire as early as the first century A.D. All the 21 islands (only 19 islands are above surface waters) have been notified as reserve lands under section 26 of the Tamil Nadu Forest Act, 1882. This was

reinforced by a renotification of the State Government on 10, September, 1986 as Gulf of Mannar Marine National Park under section 35(1) of the Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972. Under the Man and Biosphere Reserve Programme of UNESCO, Government of India set up in February 1989, The Gulf of Mannar Marine Biosphere Reserve, the first of its kind in the country and probably, in Southeast Asia. The Gulf of Mannar biosphere reserve has an area of about 10,500 km² running along the mainland coast for about 170 nautical miles including the 21 islands in the gulf. The Gulf of Mannar is considered as "Biologists Paradise" for it has 3600 species of flora and fauna.

The present International workshop on "Gulf of Mannar Biosphere Reserve: an ecological model for Biodiversity Conservation, livelihood and sustainability" has identified the following priority themes for workshop:

- ◆ Biological diversity of Gulf of Mannar Biosphere Reserve;
- ◆ Biodiversity conservation into sustainable development interventions.
- ◆ Integrated management of marine resources for food security;
- ◆ Assessing Gulf of Mannar ecosystem dynamics for poverty alleviation.
- ◆ Coastal livelihoods and policy options for the benefit of coastal population (such as seaweed culture, ecotourism);
- ◆ Scenarios and policy options for good governance in the context of global change;
- ◆ Aquaculture for sustainable use;
- ◆ Management of natural and man-made disasters-natural ecosystem recovery models using GoM as case;
- ◆ Sustainable development and knowledge sharing;
- ◆ Environmental degradation and promoting rehabilitation;
- ◆ Protecting and safeguarding the corals in Gulf of Mannar.

Presenters of workshop papers are invited to reflect in their presentations on one of the above issues. The workshop language will be in English only.

The venue of the workshop **GRT GRAND, Convention Centre Basement, "LOTUS"**. The Conference venue GRT GRAND is located at 120, Sir Thyagaraya Road, T. Nagar, Chennai 600 017 Phone: 2815 0500, 2815 5500, 28151617, Fax: 215 0778, Email: bqtres1@grtgrand.com, Web: www.nbaindia.org.

Guidelines for Papers

Abstract:

Abstract can be prepared with a short title and one page in A4 size from any one of the topics given above. Abstract can be sent to the organising secretary Dr. K. Venkataraman by email (nbaindia@vsnl.net) and hard copy on or before 10th September 2007.

Full Paper: Model Guidelines

The full paper must be submitted in electronic form to NBA (nbaindia@vsnl.net) prior to the workshop or during the conference time. Hard copies in duplicate can be handed over in reception desk during conference. It is intended to publish the papers as workshop proceedings. Papers should not exceed 25 A4 size pages including references. The presentations should be in line with objectives of the workshop as stated above.

Title: Title should be specified and short title with clear meaning. Leave a space of 10 cm above the title.

Bye line: The name(s) of author (s) should be followed by a superscript numeral 1, 2, 3 etc., and the respective designation and address (es) with pin code and e-mail be given at the bottom of the first page as a foot note.

Introduction: It should bring out importance and scope of the chapter clearly and if needed one or two references can be included to support the importance of the chapter.

Text: Full papers should clearly bring out basic and fundamental issues and applied aspects related to the above subject. References can be cited in the text (Kannaiyan, 2003). The text should be divided under appropriate heads and sub-heads. The chapter should be on a review mode with least number of references. The length of the manuscript should be restricted to 25 typed pages including

references. Only important and most pertinent references can be cited in the text and the total number of references of the chapter should not exceed 20-25 numbers.

Tables: Summary Tables should be given wherever necessary. Avoid lengthy Tables and include only few tables which are important to the text. Tables should be given in the text in appropriate place (**Not at the end of the chapter**). Each table should be given in Arabic numerals (1,2,3) and should have a self-explanatory heading typed in bold letters. Avoid too many tables in the text. **Line Drawings:** Line Drawings or Histograms if any may be prepared on the computer only in black and white and should be numbered. Their placement in the text should be indicated in the margin space in bold letters like Fig. 1 P by indicating with an arrow. Brief captions and legends should also be given.

Photographs: Black and White photograph on glossy paper should show sharp contrast between the subject and background and should be submitted in duplicate of cabinet size. Photos may be neatly packed in between butter papers or polythene bags. Suitable captions and legends to photographs be separately typewritten and numbered. The backside of the photographs also should contain the number and the author name to avoid any mix up.

References: All references quoted in the text must be listed at the end under the heading references. These should be complete in all respect with names of all the authors without any spelling mistake of the author name. Carefully verify the references in the text and spelling of the author in the text and references column should tally with correct initials. The titles of the journals should be abbreviated as in accordance of the abbreviation of respective journal. For citing references please follow the format style given below.

Article: Kannaiyan, S., S.J. Aruna, S. Merina Prem Kumari and D.O. Hall. 1997. Immobilized Cyanobacteria as a Biofertilizer for Rice crop. *J. Appl. Phycol.*, 9: 167-174.

Books: Kannaiyan, S and K. Kumar, 2005. **Azolla Biofertilizer for sustainable Rice production**. Daya Publishing House, New Delhi, p. 450.

Book Chapters: Hall, D.O., S. Kannaiyan and Vander Leij. 2002. In: **Biotechnology of Biofertilizers** (ed.) S. Kannaiyan, Narasa Publishing House, New Delhi, pp. 370-375.

General: Typing should be done on paper at 1.5 space in MS Word, Times New Roman font, size 12 throughout the text except the references. References should be in single space. Typing should be done only on one side of the paper leaving enough margin (Top-1.2", Bottom -1.2", Right -1.2" and Left - 1.2"). The computer typed article should be sent to me in a computer floppy with a hard copy. Please write your name and the title of the paper in a sticker and stick it on the floppy.

EQUIPMENT FOR PRESENTATIONS

The workshop facilities will comprise a computer and a beamer for power point presentations. In order to avoid any technical problems during the workshop, participants are requested to send their power point presentations by e-mail and/or on a CD-ROM to **Dr K. Venkataraman** (email: nbaindia@vsnl.net) so that the presentations can be installed on the computer before the onset of the workshop. The power point presentations must be sent by **10th September 2007** at the latest.

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